The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AUGUST 22, 1914

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The Soldier's Mother

HIM did I nourish with my life and strength:
Him did I feed—oh, God! how tenderly:
Him I delivered to my love at length,
Placing a baby son on a good father's knee.

Proudly, how proudly, he looked in this sweet face,
Seeing himself, and something, too, of me:
Seeing the hope and promise of his race,
Knowing I would have died, that this new life might be.

And so it is, a man was made,
To lay his well-beloved head
Upon the blood-soaked sod.
To die, before the fight was won:
To die, and leave his work undone:
To die, forsaken and alone,
Save for his mother and his God.

—M. M. A.

Vol. II AUGUST 22, 1914. No. 34

The Suffragist

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Notes of the Week

The Suffrage Amendment in the Senate

THE Bristow resolution (S. J. Res. 130), proposing a Woman Suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States, came before the Senate on August 15th, as next order of business on the Senate Calendar. On the suggestion of Senator Williams of Mississippi (Democrat), the joint resolution was passed over.

Extraordinary Tactics of the Rules Committee

ON Tuesday, August 11th, it was made very clear that the Rules Committee would go to almost any length to avoid holding a meeting, in order to dodge the Suffrage issue.

Representative Foster of Illinois, Democrat, reported last Tuesday a rule providing for the immediate consideration of four conservation measures. He was obliged to confess that the rule which he presented to the House differed in important particulars from the rule which he had introduced, and which had been reported from the Rules Committee. He explained that he had found it necessary to change the rule and had spoken to "the members of the Rules Committee on the floor of the House before doing so." Mr. Mann, Republican floor leader, Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, and Mr. Murdock of Kansas protested against the reprehensible irregularity of this proceeding, and said in plain terms that such methods had only been resorted to because the committee was "afraid to have a meeting."

The Week in Congress

LAST week a bill was passed through the Senate and the House of Representatives providing that foreign-built and manned vessels may engage in the foreign trade of the United States under the American flag. During the course of the debate on this bill, a number of Southern Congressmen proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury should buy ships to bring their cotton to Europe and that the state should operate them. Southern Democrats have not traditionally been connected with schemes to increase the power of the Federal Government, but under the pinch of necessity their political theories are extremely adaptable.

The Washington Post comments as follows: "Forgotten are states' rights, declamations against the encroachments of the Federal Government, eulogies of the independent power of states and the denunciations of a protective tariff. * * * A sudden necessity has wiped out parlor criticism of a communal device."

So swiftly will the states' rights objection to a federal suffrage amendment vanish from the halls of Congress when politicians awake to the political expediency of enfranchising nationally the women of America.

Marriage of a Woman Homesteader to an Alien

IN our issue of July 11th, we noted the passage, after some debate, of a House bill securing to American women who are "homesteaders" the right to become the owners of their homestead, notwithstanding their marriage with an alien.

This bill was amended last week (August 15th) in the Senate. Only if the alien man is "entitled to become a citizen of the United States," can the American woman marry him without forfeiting her right to the land on which she has lived as a homesteader.

This singular amendment proves, as the debate in the House proved, that our lawmakers are thinking of the man who will live on the land, not the woman who has earned it. In the House debate Mr. Mann declared that this bill provided "the best way of making the newcomer (the alien husband) a good citizen." The Senate now decrees that if he cannot become a citizen, the woman homesteader cannot own her land.

And no voice is lifted to protest against the injustice of expatriating women born and bred on American soil, and the iniquity of depriving them as aliens of the fruit of their labors under American laws.

National Self-Sacrifice Day

AUGUST 15th was set aside by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as Self-sacrifice Day as the climax of a campaign to raise $50,000. The fund thus obtained is to be used to aid the states where suffrage referendum campaigns are in progress.

Roosevelt's Endorsement of Hinma

MR. ROOSEVELT has given his perso support to Harvey D. Hinman, one of foremost Republican candidates for G ernor of New York State, and has urged Progressive Party of New York to endorse S ator Hinman for Governor.

Senator Hinman is known to New York men as a pronounced anti-Suffragist. While member of the New York Senate he voted peatedly against the measure referring the qu tion of woman suffrage to the electors of N York State. He has recently been interviev by representatives of the Woman's Politi Union, who asked him for his present views woman suffrage. The Senator gave them a p fectly plain and explicit answer. "I would," said, "vote against it if it were before the p ple." He declined to state what he would do Governor. Senator Hinman declared that, though he would accept the endorsement of Progressive Party, he did not consider hims bound in any way by its platform.

Two delegates of the Woman's Political Un then waited upon Mr. Roosevelt, on gust 8th, at an informal conference of the P gressive Party. Mr. Roosevelt said plainly t the issue before the state in the present campa was "cleaning up Albany," and that nothing n be asked of Senator Hinman except opposit to the bosses. Mr. Roosevelt seemed to th that Suffragists would do well to leave in hands of the women of the Progressive Pa the education of Senator Hinman.

While Mr. Roosevelt was speaking privately the delegates of the Union, the chairman of Conference announced that under the prim law of New York State only electors could se on the State Committee of a party; therefore women of the Progressive Party would lose th places.

The occupiers of the box assigned to Women's Political Union at once drew up a re lution which was moved by Edward Cawcr seconded by William Chadbourne, and carr with but one dissenting vote.

The resolution read:

"Whereas, According to the new primary la women can no longer serve on the State Cc mittee of the Progressive Party; and

"Whereas, This situation is but another stance of the disabilities of disfranchised citiz and shows the need of the immediate enfr chisement of women; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Progressive Party reaffir its belief in votes for women, and demands t all its candidates, designated, nominated or dorsed, shall loyally and faithfully support suffrage movement in all its stages."

The Outlook comments as follows on this uation: "What the effect of Mr. Hinman's fra declaration will be on his candidacy before Progressive primaries, we have no means of fc telling. We hope, however, that the Progress Party this year in New York State will not l itself down with all the reforms which it advocated in its past platforms."

The women of the whole nation will note w deep interest whether or not the Progress Party in New York will continue to "load it down" with the doctrine of woman suffrage.

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THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Influential Women on Newly Formed Board

That the Advisory Council of the Union represents all that is best in the citizen of the United States is evidenced not only by the fact that its members are gathered from nearly every state in the Union, but that they include women of the highest usefulness not only to their own communities, but to the country at large.

Senator HELEN RING ROBINSON

Mrs. ALICE STEBBINS WELLS

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney of Oakland, California, was formerly vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and then and now prominent in civic reform work in her state.

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, also of California, has worked all her life for the better police protection of women and girls, and has the honor of having been the first woman appointed as a police officer in the United States.

Dr. Cora Smith King of Tacoma, Washington, treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters, and Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, the first woman Senator in the country, are two more women from the western states who are assisting the Union in its work in behalf of the enfranchisement of the women of the country. Having won the fight for freedom in their own states, they see clearly that upon them rests the honor and responsibility of aiding, as only enfranchised women can, in the cause of their less fortunate sisters.

Representative of the Middle West and South are Miss Ada L. James, formerly president of the Political Equality League of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, vice president of the Virginia Suffrage Association.

One of the most interesting eastern members of the Advisory Council is Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, wife of the famous author-naturalist. It is well known that the charming marginal illustrations of her husband's books are the work of Mrs. Seton, who is not only an illustrator of exceptional ability, but a book designer, author and lecturer. She is vice president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.

The world of letters is further represented in the Council by Mrs. Lionel S. Marks of Cambridge, better known as Josephine Preston Peabody. Her poems and, above all, her play, "The Piper," which won the Stratford prize, have made her name a household word in England and America. Not only did Mrs. Marks accept with enthusiasm the invitation extended to her to join in the work of the Congressional Union, but Edith Wynne Matthison, who played the leading role in "The Piper" as well as in many other of the most beautiful and successful dramatic productions of recent years, is now a member of the Council, and deeply interested in the plans and purposes of the Union.

The complete list of the Advisory Council is as follows:

Mrs. Frank Cothran, vice president of the Woman Suffrage Party of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. John Jay White of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, secretary of the National Consumers' League.

Miss Lavinia Dock of New York, secretary of International Council of Nurses.

Prof. Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar College.

Mrs. Marie Jenny Howe, New York City, wife of Frederick C. Howe, director of the Peoples' Institute of New York and herself prominent in New York Suffrage work.

Mrs. Marsden Perry, Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, the only woman member of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission.

Mrs. John Winters Brannan of New York City, treasurer of the New York Woman's Political Union.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith of Richmond, Va.

Mrs. William Colt, chairman Political Committee of Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, Women's Political Union of New York.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, New York City, lawyer.

Dr. Cora Smith King, Tacoma, Washington.

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland, Cal.

Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, Newark, N. J., president Women's Political Union of New Jersey.

Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Philadelphia, president Home and School League of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lionel S. Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody), of Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Dora G. S. Hazard, Syracuse, N. Y., vice president Women's Political Union of New York.

Miss Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley, Mass., president Mount Holyoke College.

Mrs. GLENDOWER EVANS

Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., New York City, member Executive Board Women's Political Union of New York.

Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Easton, Md., chairman Legislative Committee of Maryland Just Government League.

Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, San Francisco, president New Era League of California.

Miss Ada L. James, Richland Center, Wis.

Mrs. John Dewey, New York, wife of Prof. Dewey of Columbia University.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Newcastle, Del., daughter of late Senator Bayard, who was a member of Cleveland's Cabinet.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, New York, author and lecturer.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Washington, D. C., wife of Dr. Wiley, the pure food expert.

Miss Elizabeth R. Hooker, New Haven, Conn., sister of Dr. Donald R. Hooker of Johns Hopkins University.

Mrs. William Prendergast, New York City, wife of the Comptroller of New York.

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, San Francisco.

Miss Edythe Wynne Mattheson, Connecticut.

Mrs. ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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MISS LUCY BURNS, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

The Demoralized Rules Committee

SUFFRAGISTS are deriving much encouragement and great amusement from the extraordinary manoeuvers of the Rules Committee. It was not long ago that any committee of the House or Senate would have treated the whole Suffrage movement with frank contempt. Nowadays the most powerful committee in the House, the committee which, in the words of its ranking member, Mr. Pou, "holds in its keeping the Democratic policy of the House," is, as the Republican floor leader says, "afraid to have a meeting," mainly because of the Suffrage question.

The Rules Committee are in a tight place. They do not want to take action on Suffrage, and there is no conceivable reason why they should not take action on Suffrage. So, as Mr. Mann says, "the committee disbands and says that it cannot be brought together, because they are afraid—afraid of taking up something!"

The Democratic Record on Suffrage

A VERY important review of the Democratic record on Woman Suffrage has been made by Congressman Mondell of Wyoming and printed in the Congressional Record of August 13th. Mr. Mondell says in part:

"On the first day of the present session of Congress," said Mr. Mondell, "I introduced House Joint Resolution No. 1. * * * This resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. * * * On the 9th of May the Committee on the Judiciary reported the resolution to the House without recommendation, and on May 14th I introduced a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Rules, asking for a rule for the consideration of the resolution. * * * There was no let-up in an effort to get the Rules Committee to report out a rule for the consideration of the suffrage amendment. I made appeals in that behalf to different members of the committee at various times. I found the Republican members and the Progressive member of the committee ready to act at any time, but the Democratic members went so far as to avoid holding meetings of the committee in order to side-step a consideration of this matter."

Two other Democratic decisions are noted by Mr. Mondell,—the refusal of the Democrats on the Rules Committee to establish a House Committee on Woman Suffrage, and the hostile vote of the Democratic caucus that Suffrage was not a federal issue.

The record of the President on the question of woman suffrage is very thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Mondell. "All such efforts" (to secure a statement on suffrage from the President) "made during the special session of Congress were fruitless, the President insisting that the necessity of considering tariff and currency legislation excluded all other matters.

"On November 16, 1913, however, a deputation of women from New Jersey succeeded in seeing the President and in getting a brief though somewhat cryptic statement from him. * * * President Wilson replied (to the Suffragists), 'I am pleased, indeed, to greet you and your adherents here, and I will say that I was talking only yesterday with several members of Congress in regard to a suffrage committee in the House. The subject is one in which I am deeply interested, and you may rest assured that I will give it my earnest attention.' * * *

"A second effort to enlist the aid of President Wilson was made on December 8, 1913, by a delegation of 55 women appointed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association * * * The answer of the President * * * is as follows. * * * 'I am by my own principles shut out, in the language of the street, from "starting anything." I have to confine myself to those things which have been embodied as promises to the people at an election. This is the strict rule I set for myself.'"

Mr. Mondell criticises the "illogical attitude assumed by the President in regard to suffrage compared with his attitude on the question of the canal tolls," and goes on to tell of the large deputation of club women who called upon the President on July 1. To this deputation "the President replied, 'It is my conviction that this is a matter for settlement by the States and not by the Federal Government, and, therefore, that being my personal conviction, * * * and my passion being for local self-government and the determination by the great communities into which this nation is organized of their own policy and life, I can only say that since you * * * asked me my position as a man, I am obliged to state it very frankly. * * * I have tried to answer your questions and I do not think it is quite proper that I submit myself to cross-examination.'"

The present situation is summed up by Mr. Mondell as follows:

"There is little to record of progress in the suffrage movement before Congress since the President's retreat before the cross-examination of the representatives of the women's clubs on July 1. This lack of progress is, however, in nowise due to any lack of earnestness or activity on the part of the women. * * * Whenever there has seemed the slightest hope of securing a meeting of the Committee on Rules ladies connected with the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage have been on hand to urge the reporting of a rule for the consideration of the suffrage amendment.

"But no rule has been reported. The Committee on Rules has not held a meeting, so far as is publicly known, since they reported out a rule for the conservation bills June 10. It was reported that a meeting was to be held on August 1, but August 1 came and went with no meeting. Meanwhile the Republican member and the Progressive member of the Committee on Rules stand ready to report out a rule at any time, but they cannot hold a meeting unless the Democratic majority wills it. The Democratic majority of the committee, realizing that the Democratic majority of the House is not only opposed to woman suffrage, but opposed to giving the people of the country an opportunity to vote on it, decline to meet and decline to act and there you are."

How the Rules Committee Dodges Suffrage

By Gilson Gardner

BY means of gentlemen's agreements and telephone conferences legislation in Congress is going forward without official records and without the responsibility imposed by public action. The Committee on Rules of the House is able to determine legislative policies and to dictate specific legislation without meetings, discussion or roll calls.

Since June 10 there has been no meeting of the Committee on Rules, which committee is the determining power of the House of Representatives. Yet on August 11 the committee reported a rule to the House covering the consideration of the so-called conservation bills, but neglecting to report the proposed amendment to the Constitution touching woman suffrage and the other amendment touching prohibition, both of which have been pending before the committee. Frankly, the members of the committee admit that they are afraid to meet for fear responsibility will rest upon them for consideration or non-consideration of these two important legislative measures.

How unusual is the procedure to which the Democratic leaders have been compelled to resort is shown by extracts from the Congressional Record of August 11 when the Rules Committee made its first and only report since last June. Representative Foster of Illinois was given the ungracious task, which properly should have been performed by Chairman Henry, of making a report to the House and changing the report without a meeting of the committee. Mr. Foster was obviously reluctant and was very apologetic. Representative Murdock was the first to express surprise:

"Some time in June," said he, "the newspapers carried the story that the Committee on Rules would have a meeting on July 1 to consider the Hobson amendment in regard to prohibition, and suffrage. Then along about July 1 it was announced unofficially, I think, that the Committee on Rules had postponed that meeting until August 1. Now, has the Committee on Rules had any meeting since?"

Mr. Foster: "They have not."

Further discussion showed that the rule reported by Representative Foster was imperfect; that it needed to be amended so that the conservation bills would not stand in the way of emergency revenue measures. Instead of making this change in committee and reporting out a perfect rule, the House was asked to accept an amendment to the proposed rule before the rule was discussed or adopted. Mr. Underwood offered such an amendment and Mr. Foster asked that it be unanimously agreed to. Mr. Foster was challenged and explained that he had communicated personally or by telephone with members of the Rules Committee—such ones as he could reach—and that they had agreed that the rule ought to be changed.

Minority Leader Mann criticised the proceeding. He complained that there has been no opportunity for anyone in the House to know what the Committee on Rules was going to report; that the committee reported a rule not as agreed to by the committee and was asking for an immediate vote on it practically without discussion and without a quorum being present.

"The Committee on Rules," said Mr. Mann, "is afraid to have a meeting, and that is the reason."

Mr. Mondell said in part: "There had been called to the attention of the committee two very important propositions to give the people of this country an opportunity, if they saw fit, to amend the Constitution of the United States; one in the matter of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, and one preventing any state from in any way discriminating against women in the granting of the franchise. * * * The Committee on Rules has been dodging those who are anxious to have a constitutional amendment. The good women who are anxious to have the people of the country given an opportunity to pass on the question of franchise have been importuning the committee at all times. We were told at the time of this meeting on June 10 that there would be another meeting on August 1. The first of August came. This rule needed amendment. There were other matters that needed consideration by the Committee on Rules, but no meeting of the Committee on Rules was held then and no meeting has been held up to this time, although the Progressive and the Republican members of that committee have been ready at all times to meet with the committee and report out the legislation that the people demand shall be considered."

New Members

DURING the week a number of prominent women have testified to their interest in the Federal work by becoming members of the Union. Among them are Mrs. Shonoso Hachitas, chairman of the Propaganda Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; Miss Emma MChurch, director of the Chicago School of Applied and Normal Art; Mrs. Louise Lockwood Thurber, well known in New York Suffrage circles as speaker and organizer; Mrs. Alice Park of California, one of the most prominent women connected with the winning of Suffrage in that State, and Dr. Amelia C. Ford, assistant professor of history at Milwaukee Downer College.

Treasurer's Report

ONE of the heaviest expenses which the Congressional Union has incurred, has been that involved in keeping an organizer in Nevada since last March. Miss Anne Martin, president of the Nevada Suffrage Association, writes: "We urge you not to withdraw Miss Vernon from Nevada at the present vital moment, but to allow her to stay and help win at this most important juncture. We urge you to give the National amendment and our state society this almost indispensable aid. Miss Vernon's knowledge and experience in Nevada are especially valuable and necessary." The Congressional Union organizer is the only one in the whole state of Nevada. We appeal to all Suffragists to send our treasury something toward the Nevada campaign expenses in order that this work may be continued.

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

List of Contributions from August 1 to August 7, 1914.

Miss Helen Pillans	$70.00
Mrs. L. C. Hall	2.00
Miss Mary Chain Bassler	5.00
Mrs. Charles W. Bell	5.00
Mrs. John P. Green	50.00
Mrs. Emily Fogg Meade	1.00
Mrs. Leonard Yerkes	1.00
Mrs. Cornelius Mundy	1.00
Miss Ethel H. Brewster	1.00
Mrs. George Morgan	1.00
Mrs. C. M. McMahon	2.00
Miss Sue Howland	.60
Mrs. C. G. Cann	.50
Miss Anita Bradford	.50
Miss Anne Dabney	2.00
Anonymous	.75
Mr. Harry Faerber	1.00
Miss Emily Carr	2.00
Mrs. Dorothy Earle	4.27
Miss Mary Sturtevant	1.00
Mrs. Charles Thompson	10.00
Catonsville, Md., Branch of Just Government League	5.00
Mrs. John Winters Brannan	25.00
Miss Edith Hanzsche	2.00
Collections	18.56
Membership fees	30.25
Total	$242.43
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$39,421.28
Total to August 7, 1914	$39,663.71

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THE NEWPORT CONFERENCE

THE Conference of the Executive Committee and Advisory Council of the Congressional Union at Newport, the last of August, will mark the entrance of the woman suffrage movement into the field of practical politics.

Heretofore Suffragists have concentrated upon gathering strength in their communities. The time has come to apply that strength to the achievement of their end—so long desired and so long delayed—the enfranchisement of the women of the whole country.

The object of the conference is to complete the arrangements for the defeat in the coming congressional campaign of certain candidates for Congress whose elimination is considered essential to the satisfactory progress of the national woman suffrage movement. A fund of several thousand dollars will be raised to defray the necessary expenses of Suffrage speakers and organizers, and, should Congress adjourn without taking favorable action on the Bristow-Mondell resolution providing for a constitutional amendment enfranchising women, representatives of the Congressional Union will go into the congressional districts and campaign actively against candidates whose presence in another Congress would be a disadvantage to our cause.

Such a campaign, if carried through with even a measure of success, will convince members of the Senate and House of Representatives, as nothing else could, of the fact that woman suffrage is a live political issue to be reckoned with not in a dim and distant future, but at the present time.

Arrangements for the conference have been made by Miss Doris Stevens, the organizer in charge of the Congressional Union Headquarters at Newport, with the co-operation and active assistance of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at whose beautiful home the sessions of the conference will be held. Not only has Mrs. Belmont thrown open her home for the formal meetings of the conference, but she will entertain the Executive Committee, of which she is herself a member, at dinner on Saturday night, and will give a tea on Sunday afternoon in honor of the members of the conference and other distinguished guests.

The warmest interest in the plans and purpose of the conference has been shown by the people of Newport, permanent resident, and summer colonist alike.

The Newport women are opening their homes with a remarkable hospitality to the visiting Suffragists. Among those who are entertaining members of the conference are Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. William E. Andrews, Rev. and Mrs. William Safford Jones, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. George Richmond Fearing.

Among the speakers at the luncheon with which the conference opens will be Mrs. John Rogers, a member of the Advisory Council of the Union, and a member of the Executive Board of the Women's Political Union of New York; Mrs. Wm. Prendergast, wife of the Comptroller of New York and also a member of the Advisory Council of the Union, Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, the journalist and historical writer who has rendered such remarkable service to the Suffrage movement by her work as press chairman for the Connecticut State Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, national press chairman of the Congressional Union.

Miss Caroline Fiske, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, is bringing a large party to the luncheon from Jamestown. Mrs. R. S. Fay, wife of Lieutenant Fay, U.S.N., has charge of the local arrangements for the luncheon.

Bishop and Mrs. Darlington of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will be hosts to the visiting women at the reception given in honor of the Advisory Council and members of the Conference Saturday night, August 29th, at the Casino Parlors. Among those in the receiving line will be Bishop and Mrs. Darlington, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Chas. S. Whitman, wife of District Attorney Whitman of New York, Mrs. Geo. Fearing, Jr., of Boston, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark of New York, and Mrs. Marsden Perry of Rhode Island.

On Sunday night the beautiful grounds of "Hill Top," the home of Mr. J. K. Sullivan, will be the scene of the garden party and meeting, at which the speakers will be Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, and others. Among those who will receive the guests at the Garden Party in addition to the members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Marsden J. Perry and Mrs. J. J. Brown of Colorado.

"Immense interest is expressed not only by the women of the Newport summer colony, but by those coming from various nearby states," writes Miss Stevens. "Our business sessions at Marble House promise to be most thrilling, for as autumn draws near, Union supporters are all agog with our election plans. Everyone knows these plans will be consummated at this conference, hence the anticipation. Suffrage sentiment among the rich and poor at Newport is there to stay."

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the conference as the guests of the Committee and Advisory Council of the Union are Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans, and Mrs. Sewall, the widow, daughter-in-law, and daughter of Rear Admiral Evans, affectionately known to the American people as "Fighting Bob." Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, president of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society, one of the most powerful Suffrage organizations in the country; Mrs. R. D. Hasbrouck, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hasbrouck of the navy; Mrs. H. S. Luscomb and her daughter, Miss Florence Luscomb, of Boston; Mrs. Eugene Shippen of Detroit; Miss Agnes E. Ryan, of Boston, business manager of The Woman's Journal; Mrs. Evelyn Peverly Coe, Clerk of the Mass. Woman Suffrage Assn.; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, of Washington, D. C., wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright; Dr. Esther S. B. Woodward, Chairman of District work, New London County, Conn., Woman Suffrage Assn.; Mrs. George Gove, member of the Executive Committee of the Mass. Equal Franchise Society, and Miss Dorothy Osborn, Montclair, New Jersey.

Program of the Conference

August 29 and 30, 1914

Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29

10 A. M.

Meeting Executive Committee, 128 Bellevue Ave.

Luncheon for Members of Advisory Council and Conference
Channing Parlors
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Toast Mistress

3 to 5

Business Session at Marble House

Report of Executive Committee of Congressional Union
Miss Alice Paul, Chairman

Report of Treasurer of Congressional Union
Miss Joy Webster, Treasurer

Discussion of suffrage measures now before Congress
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker

8:30 P. M.

Reception in Honor of Members of Advisory Council and Conference
The Casino Parlors

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30

3 to 5

Business Session at Marble House

Discussion of Party Organization in Congress
Mrs. Mary Beard

Discussion of Record of Present Congress on Suffrage
Miss Lucy Burns

Discussion of Organizing in the Constituencies
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict

Plans for the Election Campaign
Miss Alice Paul

5:00

Tea in Honor of the Members of the Conference
Hostess: Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont

8:30 P. M.

Garden Party, "Hill Top,"
Speakers: Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker and others

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Atlantic City

MRS. JESSIE HARDY STUBBS, national press chairman of the Congressional Union, who is at present taking charge of the Atlantic City Headquarters, writes:

We are holding meetings at 4 o'clock every afternoon in front of our booth at the Exposition Building. The program for this week is as follows:

Monday—The Housewife's Need of the Ballot.

Tuesday—The White Slave Traffic, and the Ballot for Woman.

Wednesday—Woman and War.

Thursday—The Working Woman's Need of the Ballot.

Friday—The Tariff as It Affects Women.

Saturday—Question Day.

The tourists are requested to hand in their questions at the booth preceding the meeting, if they feel shy in putting the same from the floor. This, it is hoped, will call forth a spirited discussion.

The great amendment banner hangs before these splendid audiences every afternoon as the idea of a Federal amendment is explained to them. This is always a part of the program. Miss Smith is speaking each day with increasing effect, and attracting many young women by her natural manner and sincerity of purpose.

The booth itself is a center of great activity. Thousands pass this gaily decorated spot each day, and with its slogans standing out in bold type—he who runs must read. We have just arranged the stage today for the 4 o'clock meeting and it looks lovely. The big Amendment banner against the curtain—in front of the table with the Congressional Union flag and at each side in the palms a small flag shining out. There is a sign announcing the meeting standing on the table which all the wanderers in the building must surely read if they miss the beautiful one at the booth.

We are planning a large meeting on one of the piers at Atlantic City on the Sunday preceding Labor Day. This will be the culmination of the Summer's work.

People from every state in the Union drop in to encourage and commend. Many are joining our Union daily, and the interest in the Federal amendment grows apace.

Nevada

MISS MABEL VERNON, who is assisting the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, writes:

Miss Martin and I are now back at State Headquarters in Reno after a four weeks' motor tour in the eastern part of the state that has been wonderfully successful. We started with the object of finding out the attitude of miners and ranchers toward the Suffrage amendment and investigation proves they are practically unanimous in endorsing it. When other remote districts in the state have been canvassed as thoroughly as the eastern counties have been, work will be concentrated upon the towns, where the real battle must be fought.

We have had some wonderfully interesting experiences during the month's tour. It was hard work because of the great distances we had to cover, but the country through which we traveled was always beautiful and interesting and the people we met were invariably kind and friendly. Every time we could gather even a few people together, we held a Suffrage meeting, no matter what the time or place. Last Sunday we happened to stop at a little country store away out on the frontier, at a time when a number of buckaroes had come to "town." We went to the hotel (that means the saloon), where they were amusing themselves, and invited them to come out in front of the store to hear a lady speak. One old fellow volunteered to "rustle the boys" together, and we soon had a crowd of about twenty-five men (there wasn't a woman in sight). It was one of the most enthusiastic and demonstrative audiences we had on the whole trip. The cowboys are always generous and threw in fine big contributions when the hat (it is always a sombrero) was passed. After we had driven away, with the men waving their hats and calling goodbye to us, we were informed by our driver that our friend, the rustler, had a record of having shot three men and having recently stabbed one. We had been in one of the roughest settlements of the state, yet every man there declared that he was going to vote, as one fellow put it, "for the women, God bless 'em!"

That same day we drove through a most luxuriant valley surrounded by mountains called the Ruby Range, because of the ruby red hue they take on at sunset. By a wonderful stroke of good luck, every family in the valley had gathered at the post office to see a baseball game.

HEADQUARTERS
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUF
We demand passage of a Fed
Amendment Enfranchising Wom
108
This picture shows the vote-less class. Criminals, idiots, children and women constitute the vote-less class.
WOMEN Municipal Suffrage IN Sweden Denmark England Ireland Scotland
THE SUFFRAGIST
WOMEN VOTE IN 10 States in this Union. WHY NOT IN ALL?

Congressional Union Headquarters at Atlantic City

It is said there are two hundred people living in the valley ranches and I know they were all there. After a lunch of soda crackers and pork and beans served in the can in the general merchandise store—post office combination, Miss Martin and I joined the baseball fans and waited until the end of the ninth inning, when we rose up in the car that was driven out to the middle of the diamond, and made our appeal. Everybody stayed and listened with great interest and evident approval.

That night we reached a small Mormon settlement where we were allowed to have our cot-beds in a little rustic "tabernacle." It was wonderful sleeping under the stars out in the middle of a great desert. We were told we would probably be visited by coyotes, wild cats, or other beasts, but a collie dog stood guard over us all night, and nothing happened.

Mabel Vernon,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Delaware

WE have had some picturesque street meetings this week in Wilmington. One night Miss Anna McCue and I attempted one between showers of a rainy night. We collected an interested crowd, and then just as Miss McCue was in full swing, the rain came. A man in the front row suddenly stepped forward, said he must say goodbye to Miss McCue, shook her hand enthusiastically, leaving in it a quarter. We expected of course that we would lose our crowd, but not more than half of them left and one man came forward with an open umbrella for Miss McCue. On another evening some of the Suffragists in the crowd were moved to mount the box and make short impromptu speeches. Two of the Wilmington Suffragists who had never dreamed that they could do so, found themselves actually making speeches on the street, because the spirit of suffrage had run so high. The crowds are always friendly and we see some of the same faces in the crowd every night. On Saturday evening we had to compete with a brass band concert, a Socialist street meeting, a Salvation Army meeting and a straw ride parade, to say nothing of the moving picture houses. But we had a beautiful meeting. Mr. W. A. Ross and Mr. H. D. Albright of Arden were the speakers. Wilmington has heard the question discussed so much from the woman's standpoint that it was made new again in being discussed from the man's. We feel that these summer street meetings have reached and impressed many formerly indifferent people of Wilmington.

Mary Conkle,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Newport

THERE are always those who say, "It can't be done."

Many such uttered these discouraging words when we opened Congressional Union Headquarters at 128 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. "This is a very peculiar community," said one. "This is the home of the conservatives," said another. "You never get the summer colonists," said a third, "they are too much interested in their summer frivolities."

In spite of this "peculiar" community, we have found it possible to carry on our Suffrage activities in much the same way as we do all over the country. Open-air meetings on "The Parade," the busiest mart in the city proper, continue to increase in popularity.

Here we have large and enthusiastic audiences made up of every type of man, from the sometimes too-joyous sailor, who always buys a Suffragist, to an occasional very distinguished aristocrat.

For the less courageous, we have weekly teas at headquarters, which attract all classes. Such talented women as Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse have given of their vacation time to speak at these teas. Mrs. Belmont, certainly one of the greatest champions of womanhood I have ever known, has given inestimable service. She keeps in almost daily communication with the work at headquarters.

The Suffragist, our official organ, has been very popular. We have sold 1,000 copies this summer. We have had a squad of very young suffrage "newsettes," one of attractive young women, and one of handsome matrons. We have visited the beach, the circus, the wild west show, the parks—in fact, we have invaded every congregation of people.

Now we come to the climax of the summer's work, the conference to be held in Newport, August 29 and 30.

In addition to preparing for the conference, we have been holding meetings this week as usual. On Tuesday afternoon, August 18th, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott spoke at our regular weekly tea.

Miss Gertrude Crystal, of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Miss Bertha Ryshpan, former organizer of the Political Equality Association of New York, have helped us with our street meetings this week. Friday was "Suffragist Day" at the beach, when our newsies disposed of almost a hundred copies. Thursday, August 20th, a Congressional Union meeting was held in the parlors of the Thorndike Hotel at Jamestown. Miss Caroline Fiske, daughter of Rear Admiral Fiske, organized the meeting and I was the principal speaker.

We hope to have a large meeting at Narragansett Pier next week.

Doris Stevens,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Philadelphia

ON Wednesday we held a most successful outdoor meeting. Miss Reba Erb, a cigar-maker, made her maiden speech and did very well. On Thursday night we had an immense audience at the City Hall Plaza. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, of the Congressional Union, was the speaker. She made a wonderful impression on the crowd, and told the people of conditions in the Southern mountain region that they had never dreamed existed. We have meetings on the Plaza twice a week and have many people who come week after week to listen. On Friday evening Mrs. Brooke spoke to an audience of about 100 men and women in the Girls' Lighthouse Club. Mrs. Brooke has been a great help to us while she has been here. Mrs. Lowenburg, who speaks so well and gives so much time to the Union, has been ill and not able to speak, so Mrs. Brooke came from Washington at a time when her services were most needed.

A number of the members of the Lighthouse Club volunteered to give one night a week to helping the Union during the summer.

Anna McCue,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Other Centres

Mrs. William Colt, a member of the Advisory Council of the Union, is on an automobile trip through the New England states and is using every opportunity to secure support for the Federal work in the communities through which she is passing. She sends word of active help which has been promised from Vermont.

An old-fashioned tournament, which has just been held at Glen Burnie, Md., was covered by Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, who spoke during the intervals in the sports.

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